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Concluſion of Mr. HARTLEY'S SPEECH *in the houſe of commons, begun in our laſt.*

IT has not fallen in my way to hear any account of the three Carolina companies; theſe are trifles. The ſubſtantial queſtion is, what material expence have you been at in the periods alluded to for the peace eſtabliſhment of North America? Ranſack your journals, ſearch your public offices for army or ordnance expences; make out your bill, and let us ſee what it is; no one yet knows it. Had there been any ſuch, I believe the adminiſtration would have produced it before now, with aggravation, as was the caſe a few years ago with the East India company, who had their effects arreſted for a long bill, when they little expected it, and that bill too not very ſcrupulouſly charged; but when money is in the caſe, whether from the eaſt or from the weſt, miniſters can make as long bills as other people.

But is not the peace eſtabliſhment of North America now very high and very expenſive? I would anſwer that by another queſtion: Why ſhould the peace eſtabliſhment ſince the late war, and the total expulſion of the French intereſt, be higher than it was before the late war, and when the French poſſeſſed above half the American continent? If it be ſo, there muſt be ſome ſingular reaſon.

I cannot ſuppoſe that you mean, under the general term of North America, to ſaddle all the expences of Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Florida, and the Weſt Indies, upon the old colonies of North America; you cannot mean to keep the ſovereignty, the property, the poſſeſſion (theſe are the terms of the ceſſion in the treaty of 1763) to yourſelves, and lay the expence of the military eſtabliſhment, which you think proper to keep up, upon the old colonies.

Sir, the colonies never thought of interfering in the prerogative of making war or peace; but if this nation can be ſo unjuſt as to meditate the ſettling the expence of your new conqueſts ſeparately upon them, they ought to have had a voice in ſettling the terms of peace. It is you, on this ſide of the water, who have firſt brought out the idea of ſeparate intereſts, by planning ſeparate and diſtinct charges. It was *their* men, and *their* money, which had conquered North America and the Weſt Indies, as well as yours, though you ſeized all the ſpoils; but they never thought of dictating to you what you ſhould keep, or what you ſhould give up, little dreaming that you reſerved the expence of your military government for them. Who gave up the Havannah? Who gave up Martinique? Who gave up Guadaloupe, with the Mariegalante? Who gave up Santa Lucia? Who gave up the Newfoundland fiſhery? Who gave up all theſe, without *their* conſent, without *their* participation, without *their* conſultation, and after all, without equivalents? Sir, if your colonies had but been permitted to have gathered up the crumbs which have fallen from your table they would gladly have ſupported the whole eſtabliſhment of North America.

Your colonies have now ſhewn you the value of lands in North America; and therefore you have veſted in the crown the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion, of infinite tracts of land, perhaps as extenſive as all Europe, which the crown may diſpoſe of at its own price, as the land riſes in America and grants become invaluable; and to enable the crown to ſupport an arbitrary military, nay, even a Romiſh government, till theſe lands riſe to their future immenſe value, you are caſting about to ſaddle the expence either upon the American or the Britiſh ſupplies. The Americans muſt, indeed, be in a ſtate of inſanity, if they do not ſee the tendency of all this, and we ourſelves muſt be more inſane and blind even than the Americans; we, who have already ſeen the patronage of the Eaſt Indies put into the hands of the crown, and who now ſee the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion, of North America, with every military and deſpotic power, veſted ſolely in the king's hands; we, who are made to learn every hour, by precept and example, that charters, being but the breath of kings, are to be annihilated by the breath of pliable parliaments; we muſt be, ſir, I ſay, more inſane than them, if we do not ſee the tendency of all this, and if we do not provide in time for our own ſecurity as well as for that of America. I will not ſuppoſe that we can be ſo improvident as not to attend to theſe important, and, perhaps, not very diſtant events; nor, with reſpect to the preſent queſtion, will I ſuppoſe that parliament can meditate ſo great an injuſtice as to require your old colonies to ſupport the charge of all your new conqueſts, and of all the reſt of America.

This country is very liberal in its boaſting of its protection and parental kindneſs to America. Is it for that purpoſe that we have converted the province of Canada into an abſolute and military government, and have eſtabliſhed the Romiſh bigotry dominant, as a terror upon all our ancient and proteſtant colonies? What ſecurity, what protection do they derive? In what ſort are they the better for the conqueſt of the French dominions, if we take that opportunity to eſtabliſh a government, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical, in the utmoſt degree hoſtile to the government of our own provinces, and with the intent to ſet a thorn in their ſides? Is this affection and parental kindneſs? Surely you do not expect that they ſhould be taxed and tailiaged to pay for this rod of iron which you are preparing for them.

Now, ſir, I come to a point, in which, I think, you may be ſaid to have given ſome protection; I mean the protection of your fleet to the American commerce; and even here I am at a loſs by what terms to call it, whether you are protecting yourſelves or them: They are *your* cargoes, *your* manufactures, *your* commerce, *your* navigation; every ſhip from America is bound to Great Britain; none enter an American port but Britiſh ſhips and men. While you are defending the American commerce, you are defending Leeds and Halifax, Sheffield and Birmingham, Manchester and Hull, Briſtol and Liverpool, London, Dublin, and Glaſgow. However, as our fleet does protect whatever commerce does belong to them, let that be ſet to the account; it is an argument to them as well as to us. As it has been the ſole policy of this kingdom for ages, by the operation of every commercial act of parliament, to make the American commerce totally ſubſervient to our own convenience, the leaſt we owe to them, in return, is protection.

Sir, I have now ſtated my ſentiments upon the preliminary matters; I have endeavoured to ſtate the ſervices in war of the Americans, with ours, and their mutual proportions; in which, by our own confeſſion, the Americans have taken more than their ſhare; I have ſtated the expence of your military eſtabliſhment for them, ſuch as it has been, or ſuch as it need to be, always proteſting againſt the impoſition of the charge of the conquered provinces upon them; and I have ſtated the neceſſity and conveniency of your fleet to their commerce. Let this line of dividing the queſtion be purſued to what minuteneſs you will, in order that we may come to a fundamental judgment; let debtor or creditor fall on which ſide it will, I have no bias to either ſide of the argument, but to have perfect and liberal juſtice done, and reconcilement, if poſſible, effected, upon ſound and equitable principles. I will beg leave to read to the houſe a draught of a letter of requiſition to the colonies, and which I have endeavoured to adopt to the preſent circumſtances. [*Here he read a letter of requiſition to the colonies.*]

This is the plan and the terms, or to the effect, that, according to the beſt of my judgment, a requiſition on the preſent ſubject ſhould be drawn. I have endeavoured to ſtate the caſe in ſuch a manner as may open a way to reconcilement on both ſides. Make your requiſitions free, and let them be founded on reaſon and juſtice, and there are no ſubjects in any kingdom that will be deaf to reaſon, juſtice, common intereſt, and mutual obligations; and I am ſure, from the repeated liberality and zeal of our colonies, we, of all the kingdoms in the world, have the leaſt reaſon to diſtruſt thoſe of our own conſanguinity.

I cannot think it a poſſible thing, in our conſtitution, that any one ſeriouſly, upon a moment's reflection, can admit the thought of denying to the Americans their judgment upon the neceſſity or application of money required; that is the right of all free ſubjects, without which they have nothing they can call their own. Let your requiſitions be free, for reaſonable and ſubſtantial ſervices, and faithfully performed, and there is no example of a refuſal, in ſuch a caſe, in any ſtate. That conſents are withheld, and ought ſo to be, in caſe of grievances unredreſſed, our own hiſtory abounds with examples. Our rights and liberties would have long ago been trampled under foot but for that reſerved power in the commons. But a refuſal, in a reaſonable caſe, is as yet without example. Abſurdity and caprice are not the principles which govern men in the great concerns of ſtate; but reaſon over-rules all little caprices. In Holland the conſent, not only of the ſtates general, but of the provincial ſtates, and in many inſtances, I believe, of every town in each province, is neceſſary for great acts of ſtate; and yet that negative never ſtands in the way againſt reaſon. Where meaſures have common ſenſe and common reaſon for their foundation, they will never be obſtructed; where they have not, they ought to be defeated.

But it is ſaid that we can hear of no terms with the Americans, who have been in a ſtate of reſiſtance to our authority: Sir, I wiſh to caſt no retroſpect, but only to look forward to reconciliation, and to prevent the ſhedding of blood. The reſolution of the noble lord has confeſſed, and the houſe has adopted the truth of it, that requiſition is the proper way. Your colonies have been calling out to you inceſſantly for ten years to make your demands by conſtitutional requiſitions. This houſe, after a ten years miſunderſtanding, has confirmed that to be, in their opinion, too, the right way. Then why not cloſe now, at leaſt, upon that ground, without retroſpect? The colonies have been driven to reſiſtance againſt their wills, leſt they ſhould have nothing that they could ſurely call their own. The right to take any nation's money indefinitely, without their conſent, without meaſure, without account, without any enquiry into the application, is not to be conceded or compromiſed by any nation upon the earth. Reſiſtance or ruin muſt infallibly be the conſequence; and thoſe who are compelled to reſiſtance, by your having perſevered in the principle of taking by force, till the noble lord's propoſition, which has at laſt condemned it, have been forced to deny that authority, which they always had, and always would have wiſhed to acknowledge and ſupport. It was that unconquerable and irreſiſtible impulſe of nature, ſelf-defence, which cut off all retreat; then let us caſt no retroſpect. If the grounds of this unhappy diſpute can be ſettled, all may be peace yet. If the Americans could be aſſured that you would not again make reſiſtance abſolutely neceſſary to their ſecurity and very being, as a people, they are ready enough to acknowledge their ſubordination, and all the rights of Great Britain. Let them know that peace and ſecurity to their rights and properties ſhall be the certain condition of acknowledging the ſupreme legiſlation of this country, and the matter is ended.

Sir, after I ſhall have received the determination of the houſe upon the motion for requiſitions I ſhall take the liberty to offer three other motions, for a ſuſpenſion of the three vindictive American bills of the laſt ſeſſion. The connection of theſe motions with the preceding is too obvious to require any explanation or debate. I would only take leave to ſay that I ſhould not have moved for a mere ſuſpenſion of theſe bills if a motion for their repeal had not already been rejected by this houſe. Having given an unavailing vote for their repeal, I now come to entreat for the next degree, at leaſt for ſuſpenſion. You have excommunicated Boſton, and proſcribed the whole province of New England, unheard; then recollect your juſtice, and whether you ſend even the noble lord's compulſory requiſition to America or this motion of mine for a free requiſition; ſuſpend your vindictive hand, and, while you treat for peace, arreſt the ſword.

Sir, I have now offered what I have to ſay upon this important ſubject. I have given it my moſt ſerious, I may ſay my only attention, ever ſince I have been in a ſituation to give a reſponſible vote upon it; and I heartily wiſh that ſome means or other may be found in time to ſtop the effuſion of civil blood. And here, ſir, I offer my poor ſentiments to the houſe, and to the noble lord, as in the place of miniſter. It is a great reſponſibility that will lie at his door, who is to have the recommendation, I might ſay the deciſion, of the meaſures to be adopted. We on this ſide the houſe, who have oppoſed the whole ſyſtem of American meaſures, have not done it merely for the ſake of oppoſition. We have not ſheltered ourſelves under *no, no*; but we have declared our principles, we have offered our plans, and they muſt now remain with Great Britain and America at large, to diſcuſs and

weigh their merits, to accept or reject them. The noble lord has a great aſcendant in this houſe. Perhaps his plan, if he has any thing to be called a plan, may find advocates and voices here; but our country at large, Great Britain and America, muſt finally decide. My honourable friend near me (Mr. Burke) has, with unrivalled ability, opened to you his principles and plan; the earl of Chatham has, in the other houſe, offered his proviſional bill for conciliation to the miniſtry there; and for myſelf, ſir, it is with the greateſt deference and humility that I preſume to offer any thing of mine in conjunction with ſuch great names and abilities. I can only plead the ſincerity of my intentions as an apology for my preſumption. All our plans tend to one centre, and to one point of reconciliation, to ſave the effuſion of blood between thoſe who ought to be reciprocally good and uſeful friends. If the noble lord has any ſecret feelings of relenting, as many of his friends, and many more who would be his friends, moſt ſincerely wiſh, let him ſtand out and do juſtice to his own feelings. His country calls upon him not to give way to ſanguinary and impatient councils, contrary to his own better judgment. This is the deciſive hour; the fate of Great Britain and America are depending.

The eyes of all this country, and America too, are turned towards the noble lord, as the oſtenſible and reſponſible miniſter, to receive his final determination as to the meaſures which are to decide the ſafety or ruin of this empire. The ways of peace are ſtill before him. If war is to be the meaſure with America, let him conſider that it is not a majority of this houſe that can conquer America. The ſupport of reaſon and juſtice to his meaſures will ſtand him better inſtead than the noiſy tumult of a majority, in which majority there may be lurking treacherous counſellors and pretended friends, ſecretly urging him to his ruin, even againſt his own judgment. The important reſponſibility is out of meaſure. When the debates and meaſures of this year are tranſmitted to America, they may, perhaps, tell the noble lord, *had you purſued a plan of equity and juſtice all had been peace.* At home one plan of conciliation has already been propoſed; for which the city of London, foreſeeing the certain ruin of other meaſures, has given thanks to its great and noble author, as an earneſt for the reſt of the kingdom. If Great Britain and America ſhould come to one mind of peace, they may unite to cruſh thoſe men who keep them aſunder.

He moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that letters of requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of his majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſes of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the ſaid colonies and plantations; and that his majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive, in anſwer to the aforeſaid letters of requiſition, to be laid before this houſe. X

Mr. PINKNEY,

If you have received any thing anſwering the intention of what follows you will pleaſe to ſuppreſs this, as the author is not ambitious to appear in print; but if not, your inſerting it will oblige

MANY OF THE INHABITANTS OF RICHMOND.

Queries recommended to the ſerious conſideration of AMICUS.

CAN general reflections ever be juſt? Can common honeſty ſuggeſt or good manners publiſh them?

Can an endeavour to ſet one part of the community at variance with the reſt in any reſpect anſwer the intereſts of the great cauſe?

If the crime or *ſcurrilous behaviour* of the inhabitants of Richmond was ſuch as deſerved puniſhment, would it not have been honourable and conſiſtent with the principles of that liberty we contend for to have pointed out the individuals, that they might have had a fair trial, and an opportunity of defending themſelves?

Does not the concealing your TRUE name, and the apparent deſign of your performance, give cauſe to ſuſpect you influenced more by private reſentment, than a regard for public utility?

May there not be fools in Richmond as well as in its vicinage, who are more the objects of pity than contempt?

ANECDOTE.

ACALAO, who had been ſome time tutor to Tham, king of China, ingratiated himſelf into the favour of that monarch by acting the part of a flatterer; telling the king what he knew would pleaſe him, and omitting what was fit for him to know, which generally offending the Chineſe, one of the captains took the courage to go to the king, and kneeling before him, the king demanded what he would have? Leave, ſaid the captain, to cut off the head of a flattering courtier that abuſes you. And who is that man, ſaid the king: The Calao that ſtands near you, replied the captain. What, ſaid the king, in a great paſſion, wouldſt thou cut off my maſter's head in my ſight too? Take him from my preſence, and chop off his head immediately. The officers laying hold of him, in order to execute the king's command, he laid hold of a wooden baluſter, which, with their pulling, and his holding faſt, broke aſunder; and the king's anger by that time being abated, he commanded they ſhould let the captain alone, and that the baluſter ſhould be mended, and not a new one put in its place, that it might remain to perpetuity, as a memorial that one of his ſubjects had the courage and fidelity (with the hazard of his life) to adviſe the king what he ought to do, for his own, and his people's ſafety.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 3.

To his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *eſq; general and commander in chief of the continental army.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, impreſſed with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, beg leave to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival, and to wiſh you all imaginable happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of the important duties of your elevated ſtation. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifeſted in your appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted virtue and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm which alone could call you from thoſe enjoyments of domeſtic life, which a ſublime and manly taſte, joined with a moſt affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cauſe of America, and compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of this colony, exhibited by the great diſpatch made in your journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal ſatisfaction we have with pleaſure obſerved on this occaſion; and are promiſing preſages that the great expectations formed from your perſonal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch regularity and diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the army as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected, and the many diſadvantages ariſing from a ſuſpenſion of government, under which we have raiſed, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time; and though in a great meaſure effected, the completion of ſo difficult, and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary, a talk is reſerved to your excellency, and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your excellency, but ſuppoſing you would chuſe to be informed of the general character of the ſoldiers who compoſe this army, beg leave to repreſent, that the greateſt part of them have not before ſeen ſervice; and although naturally brave, and of good underſtanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things moſt eſſential to the preſervation, health, and even of life. The youth in the army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute neceſſity of cleanlineſs in their dreſs and lodging, continual exerciſe, and ſtrict temperance, to preſerve them from diſeaſes frequently prevailing in camps; eſpecially among thoſe who from their childhood have been uſed to a laborious life.

We beg leave to aſſure you that this congreſs will at all times be ready to attend ſuch requiſitions as you may have occaſion to make to us, and to contribute all the aid in our power to the cauſe of America, and your happineſs and eaſe, in the diſcharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We moſt fervently implore Almighty God, that the bleſſings of Divine Providence may reſt on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every neceſſary aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a bleſſing to mankind.

His EXCELLENCY's anſwer.

Gentlemen, *July 4th 1775*

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival demand my warmeſt acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domeſtic life for the duties of my preſent honourable but arduous ſtation, I only emulate the virtue and public ſpirit of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, which with a firmneſs and patriotiſm without example in modern hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the comforts of ſocial and political life in ſupport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My higheſt ambition is to be the happy inſtrument of vindicating thoſe rights, and to ſee this devoted province again reſtored to peace, liberty, and ſafety.

The ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the ſtate of the army. The courſe of human affairs forbids an expectation that troops, formed under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould at once poſſeſs the order, regularity, and diſcipline, of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, they will, I doubt not, ſoon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. Theſe qualities, united with their natural bravery and ſpirit, will afford a happy preſage of ſucceſs, and put a final period to thoſe diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your declarations of readineſs at all times to aſſiſt me in the diſcharge of the duties of my ſtation. They are ſo complicated and extended, that I ſhall need the aſſiſtance of every good man, and lover of his country. I therefore repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wiſhes to myſelf, permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that divine being, in whoſe hands are all human events, to make you and your conſtituents as diſtinguiſhed in private and public happineſs as you have been by miniſterial oppreſſion, and by private and public diſtreſs.

To the honourable CHARLES LEE, *eſquire, major general of the continental army.*

Sir,

THE congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, poſſeſſed of the fulleſt evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the diſtreſſes which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked, and tyrannic ſyſtem, adopted by adminiſtration, and purſued with relentleſs fury, do, with pleaſure, embrace this opportunity to expreſs the great ſatisfaction and gratitude they feel in your appointment as a major general in the American army.

We ſincerely congratulate you on your ſafe arrival here, and wiſh you all poſſible happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of ſo important a truſt. We admire and reſpect a man, who diſregarding the allurements of profit and diſtinction his merits might procure, engages in the cauſe of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppreſſed. From your character, from your great abilities, and military experience, united with the commander in chief, under the ſmiles of providence, we flatter ourſelves with the proſpect of diſcipline and order, ſucceſs and victory.

Be aſſured, ſir, that it will give us great pleaſure to be able to contribute to your happineſs. May the favours and bleſſings of Heaven attend you. May Divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauſes of mankind, the approbation of your own conſcience, and eternal happineſs hereafter.

His HONOUR's anſwer.

To the gentlemen of the provincial congreſs of Maſſachuſetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be ſo flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the higheſt reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by a long acquaintance a moſt particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promiſe you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us ſucceſs equal to the righteouſneſs of the cauſe. I thank you, gentlemen, for an addreſs which does me ſo much honour, and ſhall labour to deſerve it.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In CONVENTION, *at* RICHMOND, *July* 22, 1775.

RICHARD BLAND, eſquire, a member of this convention, and one of the deputies appointed to repreſent this colony in general congreſs, informed the convention that certain falſe and ſcandalous reports, highly reflecting on him in his public character, had been propagated; to wit, that he had made application to the earl of Dartmouth, or ſome of the miniſtry, for an appointment to collect the taxes impoſed on America by parliament; and that, as an inducement to them to grant the ſame, had promiſed to promote the deſigns of the miniſtry againſt this country; and alſo, that his conduct in general congreſs had been ſuch that he was obliged ſuddenly to decamp from the city of Philadelphia.

That he had ſerved as a member of the general aſſembly upwards of thirty years, and hoped the part he had always publicly taken would have ſecured him, in his age, from an imputation ſo injurious to his character. That he earneſtly requeſted a full and public enquiry ſhould be made into the truth of the ſaid reports, and that the reverend Samuel Sheild, the reverend John Hurt, and Samuel Overton and Joſeph Smith, who, he underſtood, had propagated the ſaid reports, ſhould be ſummoned to attend the ſaid enquiry; and that every other perſon who had heard any thing of the ſaid reports would alſo attend, that the fulleſt examination might be made into the truth thereof.

Reſolved, that this convention will, on Friday next, examine into the truth of the report mentioned in the ſaid information.

FRIDAY, *July* 28, 1775.

THE convention, according to the order of the day, went into an examination of the reports ſaid to have been propagated to the prejudice of Richard Bland, eſquire, a member of this convention, and one of the deputies appointed to repreſent this colony in general congreſs; and, after the examination of the reverend Samuel Sheild and the reverend John Hurt, and many other witneſſes, and a full enquiry into the ſame, do find the ſaid reports to be utterly falſe and groundleſs, and tending not only to injure the ſaid Richard Bland in his public character, but to prejudice the glorious cauſe in which America is now entruſted.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the convention do conſider it as their duty to bear to the world their teſtimony that the ſaid Richard Bland hath manifeſted himſelf the friend of his country, and uniformly ſtood forth an able aſſertor of her rights and liberties.

MONDAY, *July* 24, 1775.

RESOLVED, that no flour, wheat, or other grain, or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this colony to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of Auguſt next, until the convention or aſſembly, or the honourable continental congreſs, ſhall order otherwiſe; that no quantities of the ſaid articles more than are neceſſary for the uſe of the inhabitants be brought to, collected, or ſtored, in the towns, or other places, upon or near navigable waters; that the reſpective county committees be directed

* I am aſtonished that this worthy Patriot, ſhould propose Letters of Requiſition to be ſent to the ſeveral Colonies; when he knows that they muſt be, ſome how or other, ſent to the Confederal Congreſs: for that auguſt Aſſembly is now the Laſt Reſort. Letters of Requiſition, of Exemption & Cajoling, have already been ſent to home, & nobly rejected.

to take care that this resolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the sale and delivery of any such articles for exportation between this time and the 10th day of September next, be considered as null and void.

SATURDAY, *July* 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, that the several inspectors of the public warehouses in this colony do, some time before the last of August next, and after advertising the same in the public papers, at their warehouses, and at the courthouses of their counties, make sale of all transfer and other tobacco which may have laid one year in their respective warehouses, for ready money, at the said warehouses, or at the courthouse of their county, and pay the money arising from such sale as the law directs.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, president.
J. TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.

NORFOLK, *August* 2. This town and neighbourhood have been much disturbed lately with the elopement of their negroes, owing to a mistaken notion, which has unhappily spread amongst them, of finding shelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithstanding the assurances given by the commanding officers that not the least encouragement should be shewn them.

On Friday last, a deputation from the common hall of this borough, waited upon the captains Mr Cartney and Squires of the men of war now lying here, with the thanks of the corporation for their conduct, in discountenancing the runaway slaves that have made application for service on board.

On Monday last arrived here from Saint Augustine about 60 soldiers, on board the sloop tender some time since belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eastern Shore. These, with about 20 more, which are hourly expected, are to compose a body-guard for his excellency the governor, at his intended place of residence, on board the ship William. The troops above mentioned are under the command of a captain and two lieutenants; the ensign, it is said, is on his way over land.

The committee for this borough, early yesterday morning, dispatched an express to the honourable the convention of the colony, now sitting at Richmond, informing them of the arrival of the troops above mentioned.

By a northern paper, just come to hand, we are informed there is very great reason to apprehend an attack from the Caghnawaga tribe of Indians. That governor Carleton had held conferences with the Indians 1500 miles back of Quebec, and made them great offers to take up arms against the colonies. That on Sunday the 9th of July a trumpeter was sent to the provincial camp, who was conducted, blind-fold, with a letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, lamenting their acting in opposition to each other, and desiring a conference with him; and that general Lee had declined the proposal. That this letter had been transmitted to the congress, that they might direct such steps to be taken as they should think fit. That on the Tuesday following the provincials took prisoners, on Long Island, in Boston harbour, 15 of the enemy, and carried off near 40 head of cattle, and about 100 sheep. That governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, had taken refuge on board a man of war. That general Gage, and his army, are greatly dispirited; and that the unhappy people confined in the town by the barbarous policy of their governor, in defiance of the most solemn promises, are in great distress for the common necessaries of life. That several of the enemies guard houses had been destroyed by the continentals, and driven the guards back to their lines. That shot and bombs are continually firing into Roxbury, which have injured some of the houses, and killed one man. That the continental camp was strongly fortified, and forms a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mystic river. That the possession of a hill, called Cobble hill, lying between the main fortresses of the two armies, was expected soon to be a subject of contest between them, which will probably draw on a general engagement, for which the continentals say they are exceedingly well prepared. That general Wooster of Connecticut has removed his camp from New York to Harlem. That a number of rifle-men had marched from Pennsylvania to the continental camp near Boston. That on the 11th of last month captain Morgan's company of rifle-men passed through Frederick town, in Maryland, on their way to the American army, and were in a day after followed by the companies under the captains Cresap, Stinson, and Price, all chosen rifle-men, eager to hazard their lives in their country's cause, and follow the righteous undertaking of their beloved Washington.!

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, July 30.

"We yesterday received an account, that general Burgoyne had answered general Lee's letter in very polite terms, protesting that every thing in his power shall be done to prevent the effusion of blood; at the same declaring that if it is only the legality of internal taxation the colonies contend for, he makes no doubt the matter may be speedily accommodated; but if for independency, nothing but blood will purchase it; and requests an interview with general Lee, for information. This general Washington approved of, and the mode and place of this meeting was settling when the person who brings the information left the camp."

FRIDAY, *August* 4. This afternoon the northern post arrived with the following advices.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 13.

ON Tuesday a party of men was sent from Roxbury camp, on Long Island, in Boston harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the enemy prisoners, between 20 and 30 horned cattle, and about 100 sheep. The prisoners were brought to Head Quarters yesterday, and soon after sent to Concord.

Governor Wentworth, a native of New Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British king and ministry, that he has thought proper to repair on board a man of war for protection.

We have undoubted intelligence that general Gage's troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of *Yankey Doodle*.

WATERTOWN, *July* 10.

WE hear from Exeter, New Hampshire, that a committee from the congress sitting there waited on George Jeffery, esquire, province treasurer, for what money he had by him belonging to the province, and received from him 1500l. which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

WORCESTER, *July* 12.

IT is reported a flag of truce has lately been dispatched from general Gage to his excellency general Washington, at Cambridge.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 11.

WE have the most certain intelligence that the Indians of the Caghnawaga tribe have taken their children from Dartmouth college, from which there is great reason to fear some attack upon our back settlements will shortly be commenced.

We also hear that governor Carlton of Quebec is endeavouring to procure, and has had conferences with Indians 1500 miles back of that city. He has made them great offers to take up arms against the English colonies.

NEW LONDON, *July* 7.

TUESDAY brigadier general Sullivan, one of the members of the continental congress for the province of New Hampshire, arrived in town from Philadelphia, and the next day set out for the provincial camp at Cambridge.

Last Lord's day arrived here by water, from New York, several gentlemen, volunteers from Virginia, on their way to the provincial camp at Cambridge.

HARTFORD, *July* 17.

YESTERDAY an express passed through this town from Crown Point with dispatches of importance to his honour governor Trumbull at Lebanon. The express left Crown Point last Thursday morning.

We hear the camp distemper rages in the regular army in Boston, as also among the distressed inhabitants who are confined in that town by order of *Tom* Gage, in open violation of his most solemn engagement. It is to be hoped he will meet the fate of Pharoah of old, whose example he so exactly follows.

We hear general Gage has requested of our army to send necessaries for the distressed poor confined in Boston.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1.

THE general assembly of this colony have ordered an additional number of 360 men to be immediately raised for the common defence, and one quarter of the militia throughout the colony to be inlisted as minute-men.

July 8. We learn that an account of the battle at Lexington was received in England (by the schooner dispatched by the provincial congress of Massachusetts Bay) just before the late arrived vessels sailed from thence.

NEW YORK, *July* 17.

THE following six regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boston: The 17th, commanded by general Monckton; the 27th, by colonel Massey; the 28th, by lord Townshend; the royal highlanders, by lord John Murray; 46th, by colonel Vaughan; and the 55th, by lord Cavan.

July 20. For these few days past a report has circulated in town, respecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is said, have thrown off their connection with colonel Guy Johnson, and engaged to support the measures of the continental congress. We must defer inserting a more circumstantial account of that affair, until it be properly confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

AGREEABLE to the directions of the honourable continental congress, Thursday last was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, by the several denominations of christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 9, 1775.

"Yesterday morning, about half past two o'clock, we were called up, and informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury. We heard distinctly the firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter, but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the neck, within three hundred yards of the enemy's principal works. They detached six men, about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a marsh up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it; the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh on each side the neck, about two hundred yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh within three hundred yards, and upon a signal from the advanced party of six men, two rounds of cannon shot were fired through the guard-house; immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of forty five men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the musquetry, who drove them, with precipitation, into their lines. The six men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground. After this they burnt another house nearer the enemy, without losing a man. They took two musquets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, dated July 11.

"The general's express, that ought to have left this 4 days ago, is not yet gone; I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy. The enemy are situated on Bunker's and Breed's hills, both on the peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below college, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road, on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect Hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then, on Prospect Hill, is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then, between that and Winter Hill, a redoubt; on Winter Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mystic; then, in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mystic river, so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mystic river; our main fortress on Prospect Hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's Hill, within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect Hill, called Cobble Hill, I expect will soon cause a *squabble*; but I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement. If they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shall not care how soon they come; indeed, in that case, the sooner they come the better. At Roxbury side, the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through; our people, in turn, have entrenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there; and on the hill, by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's Hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpeter yesterday with a letter to general Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference. This letter is sent to the congress for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

By authentic accounts from South Carolina we are informed that the colony of Georgia have appointed delegates to the continental congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive. The same accounts inform that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gunpowder, imported in the ship ——, captain Maitland, from London, on government account.

His excellency general Washington has appointed Joseph Reed, esquire, of this city, his secretary; and the honourable major general Ward has appointed Samuel Osgood, esquire, his aid-de-camp.

Gunning Bedford, esquire, of this city, is appointed by the honourable continental congress muster master general of the continental army.

Donald Campbell, esquire, is appointed by the honourable continental congress deputy quarter master general of the continental army, with the rank of colonel.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Purrysburgh*, on *Bunnefter* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly consisting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working six hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joseph Roberts*, who resides near the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of purchasing. Extensive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security to 8 NATHANIEL POPE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER will meet with ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER and PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, a short, thick, strong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a bashful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the rest of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *James City*, two negroes, formerly the property of Mr. *William Row*, of *Gloucester* county: SAM, an old fellow, about 50 years of age, of a middle size, and known by the name of GREAT SAM; he speaks low and slow. RALPH, a boy about 15 years of age, well grown; he is very ugly, and of a bold, audacious countenance. Whoever will secure the said negroes, that I get them again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or half the reward for one of them.

JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, an *Irish* convict servant man, named JOSEPH INGRUM, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has dark hair, a sly look, with a small scar on one of his arms, below his elbow, and sings; he is about 28 years of age, and understands farming well. He carried with him a brown coloured kearsey coat, with metal and breast in the side, two brown linen shirts, ozenbrigs trowsers, felt hat, and shoes with strings. He went off with one *Reuben Cox*, an apprentice to *William Hutcherson*, who had on a brown *Holland* coat, coarse shirt and trowsers, shoes with strings, and an old felt hat. He is middling tall, has sandy hair, and is much freckled. Whoever will deliver the said men shall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the convict, and reasonable charges paid. 1* HENRY COLEMAN.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable scar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is slow of speech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to pass to *South Carolina* by getting a forged pass. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any person that will secure him in any gaol, so that I get him, besides what the law allows. He is supposed to be with a negro woman belonging to the estate of *James Hathorn*, deceased, named *Hannah*, who is now run away also.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* last, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, sly look, and stoops in the shoulders; his back is much scarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and pass for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow shirt, *Virginia* cloth short breeches, and an old deer-skin jacket. When he looks at a person his face appears somewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any person that shall secure the said runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reasonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red and white steer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 4d SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

POETS CORNER.

THE coward, when his country claims his aid,
Flies to some screen to hide his *awful* head.
Not so the brave; when TYRANNY alarms
FREEDOM's true SON, and *forces* him to *arms*,
Scorning soft pleasure and ignoble rest,
His country's wrongs with vengeance fire his breast;
Darts on his foe, and drives the SLAVES along;
For justice guides his arm, and *truth* his tongue.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is *Chloe*. She is dressed with a blue and white *Swanskin* petticoat, osnabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desired to pay prison charges, and take her out. JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 12 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a snip on her nose, has several saddle spots, branded on the near buttock †, with a stroke under it. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.
JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horse, about 6 years old, with a star in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, branded with A on his near shoulder, and W on his near buttock. Posted, and appraised to 12l. 5s.
RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moses Robertson*, of the ship *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* last with ballast only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.
ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony immediately.
RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, esquire, now under sentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handsome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blacksmith by trade. All persons are hereby required to apprehend the said slaves, and to secure them in any of the gaols.
WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th instant (*July*) two servant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Englishman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with short dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, striped and check trowsers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears short dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, striped and check trowsers. They may pass for sailors from the ships of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if secured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been seen going towards *North Carolina*.
JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above servants went away I have been informed that they have forged passes, which are signed *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himself by the name of *Wilson*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the subscribers and executors of the estate of the deceased *John Turner*, late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d instant, to discharge Mr. *George Reid*, who for these sixteen months past has had the management of said *John Turner*'s business, and the settling of the estate of *Allan* and *Turner*, late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of said estate, and that he alone is hereby fully authorized to settle every transaction relative thereto. We hope those indebted will be speedy in making settlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner*'s estate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s heirs, are now very solicitous for remittances. WILLIAM PEARSON, } executors.
WILLIAM TURNER, }
3

JUST IMPORTED,
A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ship *Molly*, captain *Cowan*, which will be sold on board the said ship at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the subscriber, in *Urbanna*.
JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland*, who resided in *Yeats*, in the parish of *Dunottar*, in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be still living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of something greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is most humbly requested of any person acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in case of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is desired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their respective places of residence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to insert such publication at the cost of the advertiser. 2*

STOLEN from the subscriber, in *Isle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 25th of *June*, a middle sized roan horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable scar on his rump, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and is round like a horse's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in flesh. Any person that brings the said horse to me shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on *Thursday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horse, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, his hind feet white above the first joint, and his left fore foot just above the hoof; he has a star and snip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, in *Essex* county, or give intelligence so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.
ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Mr. *Sampson Matthews*, in *Augusta*, a very black horse, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, is rather clumsy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, shod all round, and has a remarkable clumsy head; he was bred about *Staunton*, in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, and all reasonable charges allowed.
PATRICK CARY.

RUN away last *Saturday* night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Chesterfield* county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the gaols of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Chesterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented servant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and striped waistcoat, with short dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Bratton*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a pass, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or secure him, so as I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.
WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overlaer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, esquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appomattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouse, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the most parts of *Virginia*, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but *Appomattox* river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banister*'s mill, by *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Pittsylvania*, the 10th of *April* last, two convict servant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Englishman*, a weaver by trade, a short, well made man, of a fresh complexion, has short black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has lost one thumb. He had on a reddish turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Irishman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a short fellow, remarkably thick in his shape, and is a sailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever shall take up the said servants, and contrive so that the owner may get them again, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
3* JOHN MARR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, about six days before *Christmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a scar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board some vessel. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottsville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkson*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkshire*, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in *London*. He took with him two osnabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of osnabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some osnabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any gaol, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10th *day of* August *next*,
THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.
t d s NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,
ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.
* tf CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Irish* convict servants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a sandy complexion, short curled hair, thin visage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarse voice, and is by trade a blacksmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, short dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two osnabrig, and some white shirts, two pair of osnabrig trowsers, one black and one red and white silk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the same, a coarse ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and some worsted stockings, a pair of stitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old shoes, a sailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray surtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a smooth bored gun. They also took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is most accustomed to trotting, has two remarkable sores, one on each side of her back, near the hind part of the saddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, shod before, and her mane hangs to the left side. Whoever secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, besides reasonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requested to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boston*.
SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,
THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, esquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addison*, esquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premises. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,
A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. t f ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,
NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,
A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.